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The comprehensive purpose of the present work is indicated by the following prefatory statement:

It is designed, first, for the thoughtful undergraduate who is trying to select her occupation, or having selected it, trying to see its professional and social relations; second, for the young woman two or three years out of college or school who has drifted into a "dead-end" occupation or from one occupation to another, and is now trying to get her bearings and to take a longer view; third, for teachers and administrators in colleges and schools—deans, principals, vocational advisers, and so on—who are seeking a broader basis in fact and outlook in their dealings with young people; fourth, for employers who are increasingly turning to the colleges and professional schools for young men and young women workers; fifth, for men and women everywhere who are considering the scope and nature of the professions and the implications of the new participation of women in the worlds of inquiry and affairs [p. ix].

Miss Adams, not content to limit her discussion to the static elements in professional work, has ventured to prophesy far-reaching changes in certain vocations. Doubtless her predictions are based on the best evidence available at present. Such questions as marriage and the professional woman have been frankly presented. It is significant that "a growing number of professional married couples—most of them young—are working out the problem together, making a genuine contribution to social adjustment. . . . The working out of simpler standards of living and household routine, the better understanding of the principles and practices governing physical and mental health in children, are making it practicable as well as desirable to meet both sets of obligations and to have one reinforce instead of hindering the other" (pp. 31-33).

The author's discussion of professional opportunities in public health service is pointed and, no doubt, sanely prophetic. Her two chapters entitled "Food and Living Services" show a well-defined tendency to make truly professional certain vocations that were once known to connote the menial. The overstimulated profession of personnel management is carefully outlined, and representative salary schedules are submitted. Teaching and other forms of educational services are critically analyzed. The author believes the time is ripe for a real professional spirit among teachers. In a word, Miss Adams has made a scholarly, yet concise, contribution to the solution of the economic problems of the ambitious and superior woman of today.

G. M. HOYT

A new book on statistical psychology.—Dr. William Brown's well-known text on mental measurements has been revised and expanded to form a second edition¹ by the same title. The alterations and additions are largely the work of Professor Godfrey H. Thompson who now appears with Dr. Brown as co-author. A first impression on reading the book is that it is a great improvement over the early edition, and also that Dr. Brown was fortunate in secur-

¹ WILLIAM BROWN and GODFREY THOMPSON, *The Essentials of Mental Measurement*. London, England: Cambridge University Press, 1921. Pp. viii + 216.

ing the co-operation of Professor Thompson, to whom the improvement is largely due.

While the general organization of the book is the same, Part I now contains chapters on "The Elementary Theory of Probability" and on "Skewness and Heterogeneity in Psychological Data." The treatment of these topics shows the same rare combination of pedagogical skill in exposition with clear mathematical style that Professor Thompson also reveals in Part II in discussing the "Hierarchical Order." The chapter on "Probability," although brief, contains enough information for an understanding of the subsequent methods. The clear treatment of such topics as the standard deviation about the true value and curve fitting will appeal to many readers.

In the chapters on psychophysical methods a distinction is made between *methods* of experiments in order to obtain data and *processes* of calculation after the data have been collected, reminding one of the early controversies as to the nature of statistical method. These psychophysical methods and processes are then discussed and illustrated in detail by much the same plan as in the early edition. The authors agree on the theoretical superiority of the "Constant Process," although it is often not warranted by the distribution of the data. A similar caution appears in the discussion of the curve fitting where it is urged that for certain types of data refined mathematical calculations are out of place except perhaps to discover heterogeneity. This method of discovery, however, seems laborious and clearly ambiguous, the term "heterogeneity" being a relative one.

Part II is largely devoted to correlation, the development of the subject following the general plan of the first edition. Additional chapters on "Selection and Multiple Correlation," "Theory of General Ability," and "Sampling" undoubtedly constitute the most important contribution to the former material. These form the basis for the Spearman controversies in which Dr. Brown and Professor Thompson are in accord. Students of these conflicting theories will find the book of great value. As a general text the new edition retains its place as the best English work on statistical psychology.

KARL J. HOLZINGER

Mental development of children.—Before psychology can function in the daily work of a teacher, it is necessary that the concepts gained in the general systematic study of psychology be directly related to the behavior of the pupils in the schools. To see the subjects treated by psychology in the activities of the child is far more difficult than to see them in their analyzed presentation in a textbook. A recent book¹ on the psychology of childhood attempts to make its discussion more directly useful by arranging the general topics of psychology around the principal stages of growth of children and by giving a large amount of specific and pertinent illustrative material.

¹ N. NIEMEYER, *Children and Childhood*. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1921. Pp. 206.